following information in this documentation:

(1) Test title;

(2) Marine vessel owner and address;

(3) Marine vessel identification number;

(4) Loading time, according to §63.563(a)(4)(ii) or (iii), if appropriate;

(5) Testing location;

(6) Date of test;

(7) Tester name and signature;

(8) Test results from §63.565(c)(1) or (2), as appropriate;

(9) Documentation provided under §63.563(a)(4)(ii) and (iii)(B) showing that the repair of leaking components attributed to a failure of a vapor-tightness test is technically infeasible without dry-docking the vessel; and

(10) Documentation that a marine tank vessel failing a pressure test or leak test has been repaired.

(j) *Emission estimation reporting and recordkeeping procedures.* The owner or operator of each source complying with the emission limits specified in §63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4) shall comply with the following provisions:

(1) Maintain records of all measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to identify commodities exempted under §63.560(d);

(2) Keep readily accessible records of the emission estimation calculations performed in §63.565(l) for 5 years; and

(3) Submit an annual report of the source's HAP control efficiency calculated using the procedures specified in §63.565(l), based on the source's actual throughput.

(4) Owners or operators of marine tank vessel loading operations specified in §63.560(a)(3) shall retain records of the emissions estimates determined in §65.565(l) and records of their actual throughputs by commodity, for 5 years.

(k) *Leak detection and repair of vapor collection systems and control devices.* When each leak of the vapor collection system, or vapor collection system, and control device is detected and repaired as specified in §63.563(c) the following information required shall be maintained for 5 years:

(1) Date of inspection;

(2) Findings (location, nature, and severity of each leak);

(3) Leak determination method;

(4) Corrective action (date each leak repaired, reasons for repair interval); and

(5) Inspector name and signature.

Subpart Z [Reserved]

Subpart AA—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing Plants

SOURCE: 64 FR 31376, June 10, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.600 Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the requirements of this subpart apply to the owner or operator of each phosphoric acid manufacturing plant.

(b) The requirements of this subpart apply to emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) emitted from the following new or existing affected sources at a phosphoric acid manufacturing plant:

(1) Each wet-process phosphoric acid process line. The requirements of this subpart apply to the following emission points which are components of a wet-process phosphoric acid process line: reactors, filters, evaporators, and hot wells;

(2) Each evaporative cooling tower at a phosphoric acid manufacturing plant;

(3) Each phosphate rock dryer located at a phosphoric acid manufacturing plant;

(4) Each phosphate rock calciner located at a phosphoric acid manufacturing plant;

(5) Each superphosphoric acid process line. The requirements of this subpart apply to the following emission points which are components of a superphosphoric acid process line: evaporators, hot wells, acid sumps, and cooling tanks; and

(6) Each purified acid process line. The requirements of this subpart apply to the following emission points which are components of a purified phosphoric acid process line: solvent extraction process equipment, solvent stripping and recovery equipment, seal tanks, carbon treatment equipment,

cooling towers, storage tanks, pumps and process piping.

(c) The requirements of this subpart do not apply to the owner or operator of a new or existing phosphoric acid manufacturing plant that is not a major source as defined in § 63.2.

(d) The provisions of this subpart do not apply to research and development facilities as defined in § 63.601.

§ 63.601 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in § 63.2, or in this section as follows:

Equivalent P_2O_5 feed means the quantity of phosphorus, expressed as phosphorous pentoxide, fed to the process.

Evaporative cooling tower means an open water recirculating device that uses fans or natural draft to draw or force ambient air through the device to remove heat from process water by direct contact.

Exceedance means a departure from an indicator range established under this subpart, consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

HAP metals mean those metals and their compounds (in particulate or volatile form) that are included on the list of hazardous air pollutants in section 112 of the Clean Air Act. HAP metals include, but are not limited to: antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel, and selenium expressed as particulate matter as measured by the methods and procedures in this subpart or an approved alternative method. For the purposes of this subpart, HAP metals are expressed as particulate matter as measured by 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 5.

Phosphate rock calciner means the equipment used to remove moisture and organic matter from phosphate rock through direct or indirect heating.

Phosphate rock dryer means the equipment used to reduce the moisture content of phosphate rock through direct or indirect heating.

Phosphate rock feed means all material entering any phosphate rock dryer or phosphate rock calciner including moisture and extraneous material as well as the following ore materials: fluorapatite, hydroxylapatite, chlorapatite, and carbonateapatite.

Purified phosphoric acid process line means any process line which uses a HAP as a solvent in the separation of impurities from the product acid for the purposes of rendering that product suitable for industrial, manufacturing or food grade uses.

Research and development facility means research or laboratory operations whose primary purpose is to conduct research and development into new processes and products, where the operations are under the close supervision of technically trained personnel, and where the facility is not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale in commerce or other offsite distribution, except in a de minimis manner.

Superphosphoric acid process line means any process line which concentrates wet-process phosphoric acid to 66 percent or greater P_2O_5 content by weight.

Total fluorides means elemental fluorine and all fluoride compounds, including the HAP hydrogen fluoride, as measured by reference methods specified in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A , Method 13 A or B, or by equivalent or alternative methods approved by the Administrator pursuant to § 63.7(f).

Wet process phosphoric acid process line means any process line manufacturing phosphoric acid by reacting phosphate rock and acid.

§ 63.602 Standards for existing sources.

(a) *Wet process phosphoric acid process line.* On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §§ 63.7 and 63.606 is required to be completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected source any gases which contain total fluorides in excess of 10.0 gram/metric ton of equivalent P_2O_5 feed (0.020 lb/ton).

(b) *Superphosphoric acid process line.*

(1) *Vacuum evaporation process.* On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §§ 63.7 and 63.606 is required to be